

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 199 504

CE 028 315

TITLE Bilingual Skills Training Program.
Barbering/Cosmetology. Module 7.0: Endocrine System.

INSTITUTION Northern New Mexico Community Coll., El Rito.

PUB DATE [80]

NOTE 35p.; For related documents see CE 028 291.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Adult Vocational Education; Anatomy; *Barbers; Behavioral Objectives; *Bilingual Education; *Cosmetologists; Cosmetology; Diseases; *Human Body; Individualized Instruction; Learning Activities; Learning Modules; Postsecondary Education; Pretests Posttests; Second Language Learning; Service Occupations; *Spanish; Trade and Industrial Education; *Vocabulary Development

IDENTIFIERS *Endocrine System

ABSTRACT

This module on the endocrine system is the seventh of ten (CE 028 308-318) in the barbering/cosmetology course of a bilingual skills training program. (A Vocabulary Development Workbook for modules 6-10 is available as CE 028 313.) The course is designed to furnish theoretical and laboratory experience. Module objectives are for students to develop trade-related Spanish/English vocabulary, to describe the endocrine system, to identify and describe the function of the three types of duct glands and all the ductless glands, and to name common skin and scalp disorders. Contents include list of module objectives; pretest; four sections on (1) endocrine system, (2) duct glands, (3) ductless glands, and (4) skin and scalp disorders; posttest; and English/Spanish vocabulary list. Each section is organized into this format: instructions, vocabulary, and concepts (statements or questions to direct reading) presented in English and Spanish; readings; and worksheets to evaluate comprehension of the trade-related reading material. (Readings in modules 1-5 are in both English and Spanish.) Worksheets also cover these areas: vocabulary, definitions, word attack skills, writing skills, spelling, and application of terminology to the trade area. (YLB)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED199504

BILINGUAL SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM
BARBERING/COSMETOLOGY
MODULE 7.0

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

CE 028 315

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

P. Felix

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EL RITO, NEW MEXICO 87530

I. PURPOSE

This module is to:

1. Assist students in developing trade-related vocabulary.
2. Facilitate the learning of the trade through reading information sheets, vocabulary lists and language exercises.
3. Provide student with individual check lists for individual progress.

II. INTRODUCTION

Cosmetology and Barbering require the student to follow a defined theoretical course of study as well as acquire practical knowledge in the respective trade. Due to the limited amount of time allowed for theory and the difficulty of the technical vocabulary found in the reading, the student often needs additional help in this area. Students in above trades are required to pass the State Board Examination before practicing their trade. To succeed in passing this exam and to be better equipped for the job, the student must be able to function in the oral and written communication skills and utilize the technical vocabulary of their trade. This module is structured to provide for individual needs of the students so that they may progress at their pace in the academic or theoretical area. A simple coding system is utilized to facilitate the student use.

III. ACTIVITIES

Because each module is geared for individualized instruction it is important to assess the individual needs of the students. A pre-test is administered to students before they begin working with a module. Instructions are given orally in Spanish and English.

Instructions, vocabulary and concepts in each module are written in Spanish and English so as to explain the purpose of each reading. There is a reading for each objective presented in the module. The reading is referred to as an information sheet. This sheet is designed to provide the student with reading material incorporating the technical vocabulary that is needed in the trade skill area. The gradation of reading is from simple to more complex. Thus the information sheet facilitates the learning process in the theoretical course of study. Each information sheet is followed by a series of diversified work sheets directly checking for comprehension of the reading material. Other items covered in these work sheets are: vocabulary, definitions, word attack skills, writing skills, spelling and application of terminology to the trade area.

Oral language development exercises directed by the instructor constantly reinforce the concepts presented. Students have an opportunity to utilize and develop the technical vocabulary needed in their trade by interaction among themselves, the instructor and tutors. The Bilingual dimension is specifically directed at concept and vocabulary development.

The students are directed to utilize supplementary materials available through the Learning Resource Center to reinforce each area as they progress in the module. Audio visuals are utilized to introduce subject matter. They are also accessible to the students to be used on an individual basis.

IV. EVALUATION

The students are evaluated by the instructors as to their progress in language and in the course content area through the pre-test, work sheets, check list and a post test. Individual student profiles and folders are kept on record to check on student progress at all times. Oral development skills are assessed individually.

Students go through the following process in utilizing the modules:

Pre-test (Students scoring 85% or below must complete the entire module. Those scoring above 85% may go on to the next module).

Reading of instruction sheet

Information sheet

Series of written and oral exercises

Oral evaluation

Post test (oral and written)

Recycling, if needed (Students scoring 85% or below on post-test are recycled through module in designated weak areas. See coding system.)

V. MODULE OUTLINE

7.0 The Endocrine System

7.1 The Endocrine System

7.2 Duct Glands

7.3 Ductless Glands

7.4 Skin and Scalp Disorders

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module the student will be able to:

- 7.1 Describe what the endocrine system consists of.
- 7.2 Identify and describe the function of the three types of duct glands.
- 7.3 Identify and describe the function of all the ductless glands.
- 7.4 Name at least five common skin and scalp disorders.

1. What is the endocrine system?
2. Why must you know about the endocrine system?
3. What could happen if the endocrine system did not function properly?
4. Name the six ductless glands of the endocrine system.
5. What are hormones?
6. What are the five disorders caused by the malfunctioning of the endocrine system?
7. What is dandruff?
8. What are the three types of duct glands?
9. Name the disorders of the oil glands.
10. What is the function of the sweat glands?

Instructions:

In the following reading you will be introduced to the endocrine system. You will see how this system affects the skin and scalp condition. There is also a vocabulary list that will help you understand the readings better.

Instrucciones:

La siguiente página te introducirá al sistema endocrino. Verás como este sistema afecta la condición del cuero cabelludo y la piel. También hallarás una lista de vocabulario que te ayudará a entender la información mejor.

Vocabulary:

endocrine system = one of the nine systems of the human body.
sistema endocrino = uno de los nueve sistemas del cuerpo humano.

gland = organ.
glándula = órgano.

lymph = a fluid.
linfa = un líquido.

reproduction = process of reproduction.
reproducción = proceso de reproducir.

Remember the following questions as you read the information.
Recuerda las siguientes preguntas al leer la información.

1. What is a system?
¿Que es un sistema?
2. What is the function of glands and organs?
¿Cuál es la función de las glándulas y los órganos?
3. Why must you study the endocrine system?
¿Por qué debes de estudiar el sistema endocrino?

The Endocrine System

7.1

1. From what you have read, you know that there are many different parts in your body that work together to help you live a happy life. Parts of your body, as you remember, are grouped into different categories beginning with the smallest living matter called a cell. You have also read how systems consist of organs that work together to perform a specific function for the body.
2. The endocrine system is also composed of specialized organs that work together to perform a specific job or function. In this particular case, these organs are called glands. These glands or organs are very important to the human body. Glands, which vary in size and shape, affect the growth, reproduction and health of the human body. If your glands are not functioning correctly, there could be serious damage caused to the body.
3. The endocrine system, like all other systems, depends on the nervous system in order to function properly. As you recall, the nervous system is the system that controls all the other systems in your body. Each gland is linked with other parts of the body by nerves and the blood system.
4. As a professional, you need to know about the endocrine system because this system affects the skin and scalp condition. The skin and scalp are nourished by blood and lymph which in turn rely on the glands for proper health.
5. In the following information sheet you will read about the different types of glands.

Find The Answers

1. The smallest living matter is called
 - A. Category
 - B. Organ
 - C. Cell

2. Another word in paragraph 2 which means organ is _____.

3. The words in paragraph 2 "composed of specialized organs" refer to _____.

4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;
 - A. The glands control themselves.
 - B. Your body could be in trouble if your organs don't function properly.
 - C. Your glands are not very important.

5. Each gland is linked with other parts of the body by nerves and the blood system.

Yes	No	Does not say
-----	----	--------------

6. On the whole this story is about;
 - A. Organs and glands are not very important.
 - B. The endocrine system and its function.
 - C. Skin and scalp conditioners.

7. Why must you know about the endocrine system?
 - A. To know how it works.
 - B. To know how to repair it.
 - C. Because it affects skin and scalp conditions.

True or False

- _____ 1. Organs are the smallest living matter.
- _____ 2. Another word for gland is organ.
- _____ 3. The nerves and blood system connect the glands to other parts of the body.
- _____ 4. The skin and scalp are nourished by blood and lymph.
- _____ 5. Glands are all the same size.
- _____ 6. The endocrine system depends on the nervous system to function properly.
- _____ 7. The endocrine system does not affect the skin and scalp.
- _____ 8. Glands affect growth, reproduction and health.

Correct the punctuation and capitalization on the following paragraph.

the endocrine System like all other systems depends on the nervous system in order to function properly as you recall the nervous system is the system that controls all the other systems in your body each gland is linked with other parts of the body by nerves and the blood system

Circle the correctly spelled word.

cell

sell

sel

andocrine

endocrime

endocrine

gland

glân

glend

repraducion

reproduction

repraduction

sistem

system

sistam

scalp

skalp

scelp

lymf

lymf

lymph

organ

orgen

orgon

spacialise

specialize

speshize

scirious

serius

serious

professional

profeshenal

professionall

Instructions:

7.2

In the following information sheet you will read about duct glands. There is also a vocabulary list that will help you understand the information better. Be sure to study the vocabulary words before proceeding to the reading selection.

Instrucciones:

En la siguiente página de información vas a leer de las glándulas de canal. También hallarás una lista de vocabulario que te ayudará a entender la información mejor. Favor de estudiar bien el vocabulario antes de seguir con la lectura.

Vocabulary:

sweat = (sudocifero) perspiration.
sudor = (sudocifero) sudor

oil = (sebaceous) oily
oleifera = (sebaceo) parecido al cebo.

seborrhea = (pityrosis) dandruff
escamilla = caspa

follicle = a small sac that produces follicles.
folículo = un saquito pequeño que contiene folículos.

intestinal = produces gastrin.
intestinal = producen gastrino.

Remember the following questions as you read the information.
Recuerda las siguientes preguntas al leer la información.

1. What are sweat glands?
¿Qué son glándulas de sudor?
2. What are oil glands?
¿Qué son glándulas oleoferas?
3. Why is the endocrine system called a "regulator."
¿Por qué le llaman al sistema endocrino un regulador?
4. What do intestinal glands produce?
¿Qué producen las glándulas intestinales?

1. As you recall, the endocrine system is composed of specialized organs called glands. These glands working together insure proper growth, health and reproduction. There are two different types of glands.
2. The duct glands is one type of organ of the endocrine system. These glands possess canals or passages leading from the gland itself to a certain part of the body. It appears to be a winding tube. There are different types of duct glands.
3. The first type of duct glands are the sweat glands also called sudociferous glands. These glands excrete or "let out" sweat through pores of the skin. Practically all parts of the body are supplied with sweat glands especially the palms, soles, forehead and under the arm pit. The sweat glands control the temperature of the body. This is why the endocrine system is sometimes called the "regulator." It separates wastes from the blood stream then discharges it in form of sweat or perspiration.
4. Oil glands, also called sebaceous glands, produce a fatty lubricant called sebum which keeps the hair and skin soft. These glands look like sacs whose ducts open directly into the hair follicle. These glands are found in most parts of the body, particularly the face.
5. Cosmetologists and barbers have quite often seen and maybe experienced some of the disorder of the oil glands. One such disorder occurs when the sebum is hardened and blocks the duct or tube. We recognize this blockage as a "black head." Black heads appear particularly in the facial area. Another disorder of the oil glands caused by excessive flow of sebum is called seborrhea. Seborrhea can also be caused by emotional stress. Seborrhea is commonly known as dandruff. (Another word for dandruff is pityrosis.)

6. The third type of duct gland is the group called intestinal glands. They produce a hormone called gastrin. Gastrin helps the stomach secrete acids which help digest the foods.
7. In the next article you will read about the ductless glands.

Find The Answers

7.2

1. What are the three kinds of glands mentioned in this reading?
 - A. Blood, hair, facial.
 - B. Sweat, oil, intestinal.
 - C. None of the above.

2. The word in paragraph 1 which means made up of is _____.

3. The words "caused by emotional stress" in paragraph 5 refer to _____.

4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;
 - A. Intestinal glands produce sebum.
 - B. The sweat glands cleans out your system.
 - C. Oil glands regulate your body.

5. Blackheads occur when sebum is hardened and blocks the duct or tube.

Yes	No	Does not say
-----	----	--------------

6. On the whole this story is about
 - A. Duct glands
 - B. Gastrin
 - C. Sebum

7. What is produced by the intestinal glands?
 - A. Sebum
 - B. Gastrin
 - C. Sweat

Circle the correct word in each column.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. gland | glande | guland |
| 2. emotionel | emoshional | emotional |
| 3. falicle | folicle | follicle |
| 4. sudociferous | sudosiferous | sudoceferous |
| 5. ceborrhea | seborrhea | ceborhea |
| 6. ducte | ductt | duct |
| 7. lubricant | luberican | loobricant |
| 8. suet | sweat | swet |
| 9. regulator | ragulator | regulater |
| 10. seebum | sebume | sebum |

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the oil glands?
2. Where are the oil glands found?
3. What are the different kinds of duct glands?
4. What is the function of the sudociferous glands?

5. Why is the endocrine system sometimes called the 'regulator?'"
6. How are blackheads developed?
7. What is seborrhea?
8. What is the function of the intestinal glands?
9. What is gastrin?
10. What is a duct gland?

7
Match the following;

7.2

- _____ 1. Sweat glands
- _____ 2. regulator
- _____ 3. oil glands
- _____ 4. Sebum
- _____ 5. Seborrhea
- _____ 6. Intestinal glands
- _____ 7. Gastrin

- A. Endocrine system
- B. Hormone produced in intestinal glands.
- C. Fatty lubricant.
- D. Caused by emotional distress.
- E. Control the temperature of the body.
- F. Glands which produce a fatty lubricant to keep skin and hair soft.
- G. Glands which produce gastrin.

Instructions:

In the following information sheet you will read about the ductless glands. There is also a vocabulary list that will help you understand the information better. Remember to study the vocabulary before you read the information sheet.

Instrucciones:

En la siguiente página de información vas a leer de las glándulas sin canales. También hallarás una lista de vocabulario que te ayudará a entender la información mejor. Estudia el vocabulario antes de leer la página de información.

Vocabulary:

hormones = a substance that affects the body in different ways.
hormona = una sustancia que afecta el cuerpo en diferentes modos.

pituitary = regulates water balance and body height.
pituitario = regula el balanceo de agua y altura del cuerpo.

thyroid = controls body metabolism.
tiroides = controla el metabolismo del cuerpo.

adrenal = regulate the kidneys.
suprarrenal = regulan los riñones.

pancreas = aids in digestion and regulates sugar.
pancreas = ayudan en digestión y regulan la azúcar.

sex glands = produce hormones needed for reproduction.
glándulas de sexo = producen hormonas que son necesarias para reproducción.

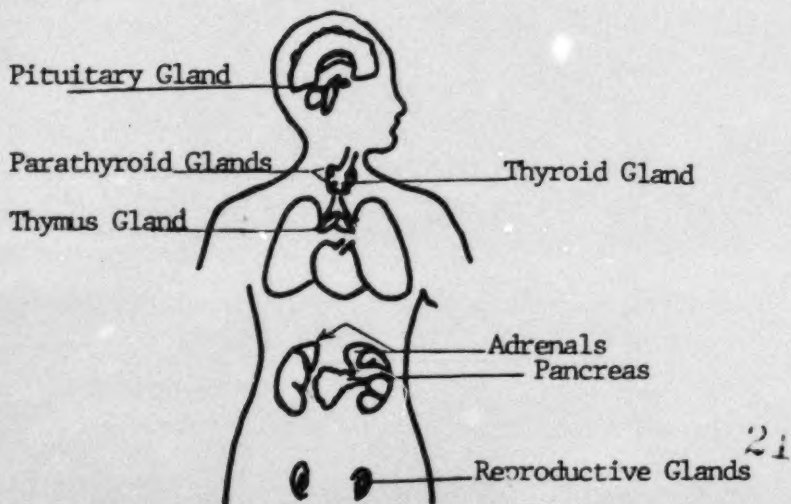
Remember the following question as you read the information sheet.
Recuerda la siguiente pregunta al leer la página de información.

1. What are the six endocrine glands?
¿Cuáles son las seis glándulas endocrinas?
2. What is the function of each of the endocrine glands?
¿Qué es la función de cada glándula endocrina?
3. Where is each endocrine gland located?
¿Dónde está localizada cada glándula endocrina?

Ductless Glands

7.3

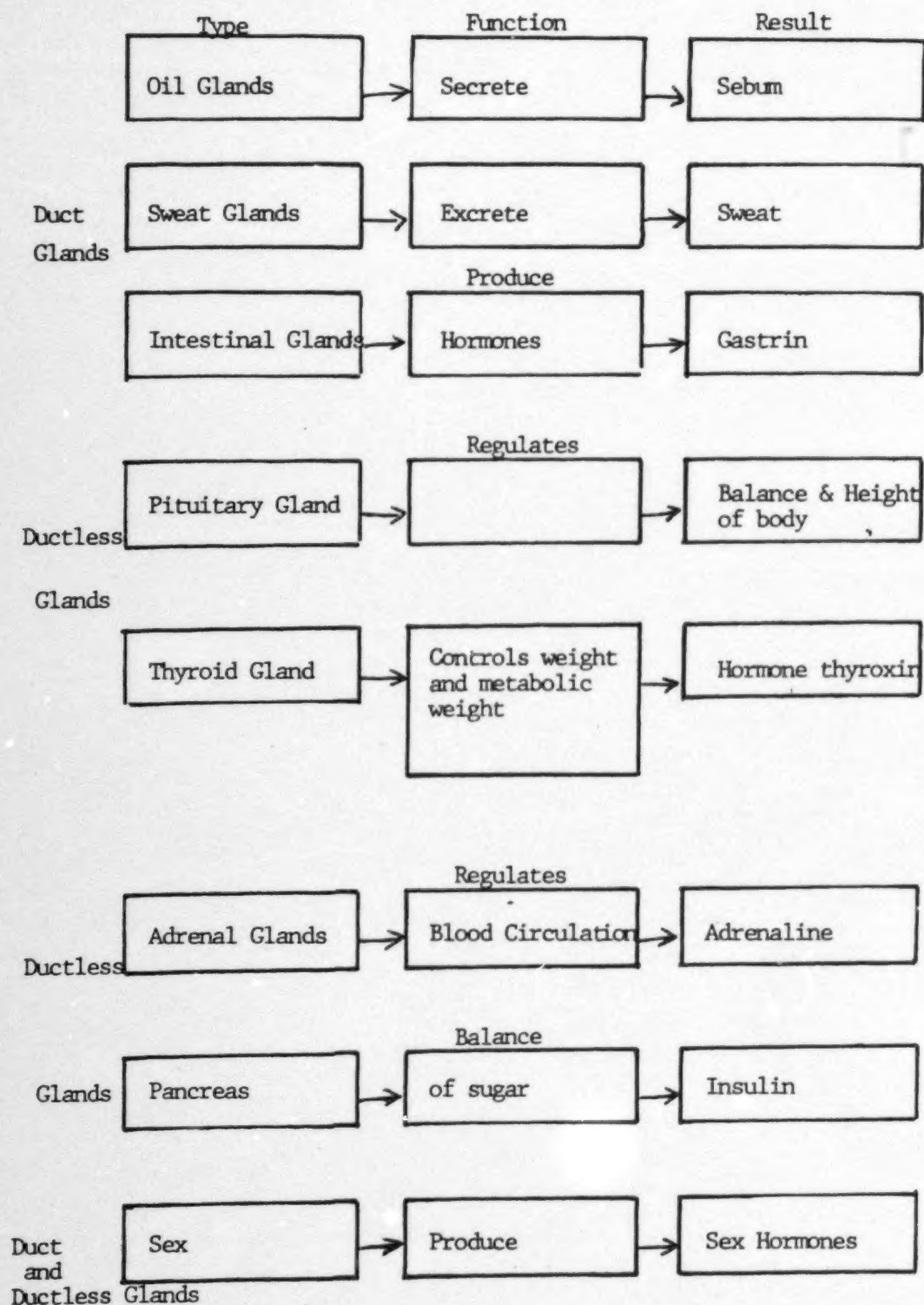
1. There are two types of glands that compose the endocrine system. The first group, as you have seen, is the duct glands. Three important types of duct glands are the sweat glands, oil glands and intestinal glands.
2. The second groups of glands are the endocrine glands. They are often called the ductless glands. Ductless glands do not have the tube-like shape. Endocrine glands manufacture a substance called hormones. These hormones have powerful effects on the body. They affect the growth, the shape of the body, and the way in which the body uses food. Hormones can also affect the personality and intelligence of a person when they do not function properly.
3. There are six types of endocrine glands. The pituitary gland is located in the skull. This gland looks like a cherry that "hangs" from the brain. The pituitary gland regulates the water balance and height of the body. It works jointly with the kidneys in keeping the balance of water in the body.
4. The thyroid gland consists of two connected parts in the throat. It produces a hormone called thyroxin which controls the metabolism of the body. See illustration below.



5. The adrenal glands are found above the kidneys. Their primary function is to regulate the kidneys. They also produce hormones that combine with another substance called adrenaline to help the human body overcome violent muscular action or stressful situations.
6. The pancreas is located behind the stomach. The pancreas produces two important substances. One substance is the pancreatic juice which aides in the digestion of food. The second substance is insulin. Insulin is a hormone which regulates the sugar in the body. A disease caused by malfunctioning in this hormone is called diabetes.
7. The sex glands are the last type of endocrine glands. These glands are both duct and ductless. Sex glands are responsible for the production of hormones needed for reproduction.
8. See the diagram which follows to get a complete picture of the function of the duct glands and the ductless glands.

Endocrine System

7.3 (cont'd)



1. How many glands make up the endocrine system?
 - A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
2. The word in paragraph 2 which means "makes" is _____.
3. The word in paragraph 3 "located in the skull" refer to _____.
4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;
 - A. There are 8 types of glands.
 - B. Hormones are very important.
 - C. The endocrine system is not very complicated.
5. The pituitary glands is located in the throat.

Yes	No	Does not say
-----	----	--------------
6. On the whole this story is about;
 - A. Metabolism
 - B. Hormones
 - C. Glands of the endocrine system.
7. Why are hormones important?
 - A. They have powerful effects on the body.
 - B. They affect the brain only.
 - C. They produce thyroxin.

Match the following:

7.3

ductless	_____	A. located in the skull
hormones	_____	B. produce hormones needed for reproduction.
pituitary glands	_____	C. have powerful effects on the body.
thyroid gland	_____	D. do not have tube-like shape.
thyroxin	_____	E. produces pancreatic juices and insulin.
adrenals glands	_____	F. controls body metabolism.
pancreas	_____	G. located in the throat.
sex	_____	H. found above kidneys.

Answer the following:

1. Describe the pituitary glands.
2. Describe the thyroid gland.
3. Describe the adrenal glands.
4. Describe the pancreas.

Fill in the blanks and define.

1. p_ncr_as _____

2. _n_ul_n _____

3. h_rm_n _____

4. _d_en_l _____

5. _dr_nal_n _____

6. th_r_x_n _____

7. t_y_o_d _____

8. p_tu_t_ry _____

9. d_c_le_s _____

10. e_d_c_in _____

Instructions:

In the following information sheet you will read about skin and scalp disorders. Also there is a vocabulary list that will help you understand the information better. Study the vocabulary carefully.

Instrucciones:

En la siguiente página de información vas a leer tocante desordenes del cuero cabelludo y la piel. Tambien hallarás una lista de vocabulario que te ayudará a entender la información mejor. Estudia el vocabulario cuidadosamente.

Vocabulary

comedone = blackheads.
espinilla=

acne = inflammation of oil glands.
acne = enfermedad cutánea.

bromediosis = bad smell of perspiration.
bromediosis = olor ofensivo de sudor o transpiración.

milaria ruba = inflammation of sweat glands.
milaria ruba = inflamación de las glándulas sudoríparas.

Remember the following questions as you read the information sheet.
Recuerda las siguientes preguntas a leer la página de información.

1. What are the most common problem of the oil glands?
¿Cuáles son los problemas más comunes de las glándulas oleíferas?
2. What are the most common problems of the sweat glands?
¿Cuáles son los problemas más comunes de las glándulas de sudor?

Skin and Scalp Disorders

1. You have read that the oil and sweat glands are duct glands which are distributed in the skin and scalp. You have also read how these glands help excrete sweat and oil to help keep the skin and hair soft. If these glands are not functioning properly there is said to be a disorder. As a professional barber or cosmetologist you must be able to recognize a skin and scalp disorder and suggest proper methods of treatment. We have seen some of these disorders in brief. You remember that a properly sanitized shop is the most effective means to prevent the spreading of diseases or disorders.
2. There are several diseases for the oil glands that cosmetologists and barbers should be able to identify. Comedones or blackheads appear most frequently on the face, forehead and nose. Milea or white heads are a disorder of the oil glands that appear beneath the skin. They may appear in the face, neck and sometimes on the shoulder and chest. Seborrhea is a skin condition due to over-acting of the oil glands. Acne is a chronic inflammation of the oil glands.
3. There are common diseases of the sweat glands that you must also identify and treat. Bromediosis refers to the bad smell of perspiration under the armpits and on the feet. Milaria ruba, also called prickly heat, is an accute inflammation of the sweat glands. As you have seen, one of the most common disorders of the sweat glands is dandruff. Dandruff is the presence of small, white, scales appearing on the scalp or hair. Dandruff is also called pityrosis.

Find The Answers

7.4

1. Another name for blackheads is;
A. Milaria
B. Comedones
C. Milea
D. Acne
2. The word in paragraph 1 that means ailment is _____.
3. The words "overacting of the oil glands" in paragraph 2 refer to _____.
4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;
A. Milaria ruba is a chronic inflammation of the oil glands.
B. Pityrosis is a disorder of the sweat glands.
C. Milea is a form of bromesiosis.
5. Prickly heat is an accute inflammation of the
A. Oil glands.
B. Milea.
C. Sweat glands.
6. All white heads appear on the face only.
Yes No Does not say
7. Which disease refers to perspiration.
A. Comedones.
B. Milaria ruba
C. Bromediosis

True or False.

7.4

- ____ 1. When glands function properly they are in disorder.
- ____ 2. Milea is a disorder of the sweat glands.
- ____ 3. Acne is a chronic inflammation of the oil glands.
- ____ 4. Dandruff is a disorder of the oil glands.
- ____ 5. Another name for dandruff is pityrosis.
- ____ 6. Seborrhea is due to overacting of the oil glands.
- ____ 7. Milea appear beneath the skin.
- ____ 8. Acne is a chronic inflammation of the sweat glands.
- ____ 9. A common disorder of the sweat glands is dandruff.
- ____ 10. Seborrhea is due to the overacting of the sweat glands.

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Seborrhea | A. A disorder of the oil glands that appear beneath the skin. |
| _____ 2. Comedones | B. Bad smell of perspiration under the armpits and on the feet. |
| _____ 3. Prickly heat | C. Another name for dandruff. |
| _____ 4. Mitea | D. An acute inflammation of the sweat glands. |
| _____ 5. Acne | E. Chronic inflammation of the oil glands. |
| _____ 6. Bromediosis | F. Glands that are not functioning properly. |
| _____ 7. Miliaria ruba | G. Skin condition due to overacting of the oil glands. |
| _____ 8. Dandruff | H. Another name for miliaria ruba. |
| _____ 9. Pityrosis | I. Blackheads that appear most frequently on the face, forehead, and nose. |
| _____ 10. Disorder | J. Presence of small white scales appearing on scalp or hair. |

Answer the following;

7.4

1. How does a disorder occur?
2. What are comedones?
3. What is Bromediosis?
4. What is another name used for prickly heat?
5. Where do white heads appear?

1. What are hormones?
2. What are the five disorders caused by the malfunctioning of the endocrine system?
3. Name the six ductless glands of the endocrine system.
4. Why must you know about the endocrine system?
5. What is the endocrine system?
6. What could happen if the endocrine system did not function properly?
7. What is dandruff?
8. Name the disorders of the oil glands.
9. What is the function of the sweat glands?
10. What are the three types of duct glands?

Vocabulary

acne
adrenal
affect
canal
category
comedone
damage
dandruff
different
discharge
disorder
endocrine system
excrete
follicle
function
gastrin
gland
group
growth
health
hormone
identify
insure
intelligence
intestinal
link

Vocabulario

acne
suprarrenal
afectar
canal
categoría
espinilla
daño
escamilla
diferente
descargar
desorden
sistema endocrino
excretar
foliculo
función
gástrino
glándula
grupo
crecimiento
salud
hormona
identificar
asegurar
inteligencia
intestino
eslabón

Vocabulary

lubricant
lymph
metabolism
matter
oil
organ
palm
pancreas
part
perspiration
personality
pituitary
pore
regulator
reproduction
sebaceous
seborrea
sebum
separate
specific
sweat
thyroid
together
tube

Vocabulario

lubricante
linfa
metabolismo
materia
aceite
órgano
palma
pancreas
parte
sudor
personalidad
pituitario
poro
regulador
reproducción
sabáceo
seborrea
sebo
separar
específico
sudor
tiroideo
juntos
tubo